



- 3.1 Mixin Setup + Use
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application.css

```
.btn-a {
 background: #777;
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 font-size: 1em;
 text-transform: uppercase;
                               repeating properties
.btn-b {
                                in each declaration
 background: #ff0;
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 font-size: 1em;
 text-transform: uppercase;
```



3.1 Mixin Setup + Use

Mixins

Blocks of reusable code that take optional arguments:

```
_buttons.scss
```

```
@mixin button {
   border: 1px solid #ccc;
   font-size: 1em;
   text-transform: uppercase;
}
```



application.css

```
@mixin button {
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 font-size: 1em;
 text-transform: uppercase;
.btn-a {
  @include button;
 background: #777;
.btn-b {
  @include button;
 background: #ff0;
```

```
.btn-a {
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 font-size: 1em;
 text-transform: uppercase;
 background: #777;
.btn-b {
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 font-size: 1em;
 text-transform: uppercase;
 background: #ff0;
```

3.1 Mixin Setup + Use



Assembly Tip

Make sure the @mixin block comes before the @include, especially when importing files containing mixins.



Assembly Tip @include = use a mixin @import = import a file

```
@mixin button {
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
 font-size: 1em;
 text-transform: uppercase;
.btn-a {
  @include button;
 background: #777;
.btn-b {
  @include button;
 background: #ff0;
```

application.css

```
.btn-a {
 border: 1px solid #cccpected
 font-size: 1em;
 text-transform: uppercase;
 background: #777;
                             repeating properties
                             in each declaration
.btn-b {
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 font-size: 1em;
 text-transform: uppercase;
 background: #ff0;
```

3.1 Mixin Setup + Use



We're Just Repeating Properties

It's more efficient to use CSS here (for now):

application.css

```
.btn-a,
.btn-b {
  background: #777;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  font-size: 1em;
  text-transform: uppercase;
}
.btn-b {
  background: #ff0;
}
```

3.1 Mixin Setup + Use

If that's the case, what are mixins good for then?



application.css

```
.content {
  -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;
  -moz-box-sizing: border-box;
 box-sizing: border-box;
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 padding: 20px;
```

writing three mostly-identical properties gets old



3.2 Adding Arguments

application.scss

application.css

```
@mixin box-sizing {
   -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;
   -moz-box-sizing: border-box;
   box-sizing: border-box;
}
.content {
   @include box-sizing;
   border: 1px solid #ccc;
   padding: 20px;
}
```

```
.content {
   -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;
   -moz-box-sizing: border-box;
   box-sizing: border-box;
   border: 1px solid #ccc;
   padding: 20px;
}

Still just copying

unchanging properties
```

3.2 Adding Arguments



Arguments

Values passed into a mixin, potentially altering output:

```
application.scss
@mixin box-sizing($x) {
  -webkit-box-sizing: $x;
  -moz-box-sizing: $x;
  box-sizing: $x;
```



application.scss

application.css

```
@mixin box-sizing($x) {
 -webkit-box-sizing: $x;
 -moz-box-sizing: $x;
 box-sizing: $x;
.content {
  @include box-sizing(border-box);
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 padding: 20px;
.callout {
  @include box-sizing(content-box);
```

```
.content {
 -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;
 -moz-box-sizing: border-box;
 box-sizing: border-box;
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 padding: 20px;
.callout {
  -webkit-box-sizing: content-box;
 -moz-box-sizing: content-box;
 box-sizing: content-box;
```

3.2 Adding Arguments



Default Values

Optionally, what arguments will default to if not included:

```
application.scss
@mixin box-sizing($x: border-box) {
  -webkit-box-sizing: $x;
  -moz-box-sizing: $x;
  box-sizing: $x;
```



```
@mixin box-sizing($x: border-box) {
  -webkit-box-sizing: $x;
  -moz-box-sizing: $x;
 box-sizing: $x;
                      border-box, if no
                     argument is passed
.content {
  @include box-sizing;
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 padding: 20px;
.callout {
  @include box-sizing(content-box);
```

```
.content {
 -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;
 -moz-box-sizing: border-box;
 box-sizing: border-box;
 border: 1px solid #ccc;
 padding: 20px;
.callout {
  -webkit-box-sizing: content-box;
 -moz-box-sizing: content-box;
 box-sizing: content-box;
```

3.2 Adding Arguments



- 3.1 Mixin Setup + Use
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```
@mixin button($radius, $color) {
 border-radius: $radius;
  color: $color;
.btn-a {
  @include button(4px, #000);
                   arguments are
               comma-separated and
                  passed in order
```

application.css

```
.btn-a {
  border-radius: 4px;
  color: #000;
}
```



application.css

```
@mixin button($radius, $color) {
 border-radius: $radius;
  color: $color;
.btn-a {
  @include button(4px);
              too few arguments
```

Syntax error: Mixin button is missing argument \$color.





```
application.css
```

```
@mixin button($radius, $color: #000) {
 border-radius: $radius;
  color: $color;
                  optional second argument
.btn-a {
  @include button(4px);
```

```
.btn-a {
  border-radius: 4px;
  color: #000;
}
```



application.css

```
@mixin button($color: #000, $radius) {
   border-radius: $radius;
   color: $color;
}
   optionals come last
   btn-a {
   @include button(4px);
}
```

Syntax error: Required argument \$color must come before any optional arguments.



application.css

```
@mixin button($radius, $color: #000) {
 border-radius: $radius;
  color: $color;
.btn-a {
  @include button($color: #777777,
$radius: 5px);
          keyword arguments allow
             passing in any order
```

```
.btn-a {
 border-radius: 5px;
 color: #777777;
```

application.css

```
.btn-a {
   -webkit-transition: color 0.3s ease-in, background 0.5s ease-out;
   -moz-transition: color 0.3s ease-in, background 0.5s ease-out;
   transition: color 0.3s ease-in, background 0.5s ease-out;
}

commas can naturally
   occur in css values
```



Passing valid, comma-separated CSS as a single value:

```
_buttons.scss
@mixin transition($val) {
  -webkit-transition: $val;
  -moz-transition: $val;
  transition: $val;
.btn-a {
  @include transition(color 0.3s
ease-in, background 0.5s ease-out);
```

```
application.css
```

```
Mixin transition takes 1
argument but 2 were passed.
```

Adding . . . to an argument creates a variable argument (vararg):

```
_buttons.scss
@mixin transition($val...) {
  -webkit-transition: $val;
  -moz-transition: $val;
  transition: $val;
.btn-a {
  @include transition(color 0.3s
ease-in, background 0.5s ease-out);
```

```
application.css
```

```
.btn-a {
  -webkit-transition: color 0.3s
ease-in, background 0.5s ease-out;
  -moz-transition: color 0.3s
ease-in, background 0.5s ease-out;
  transition: color 0.3s ease-in,
background 0.5s ease-out;
}
```



Variable arguments in reverse:

```
_buttons.scss
@mixin button($radius, $color) {
  border-radius: $radius;
  color: $color; _
$properties: 4px, #000;
.btn-a {
  @include button($properties...);
              passes a list which is split
             into arguments by the mixin
```

```
application.css
```

```
.btn-a {
 border-radius: 4px;
 color: #000;
```



```
application.css
```

```
@mixin highlight-t($color) {
 border-top-color: $color;
@mixin highlight-r($color) {
 border-right-color: $color;
@mixin highlight-b($color) {
 border-bottom-color: $color;
@mixin highlight-l($color) {
 border-left-color: $color;
.btn-a {
  @include highlight-r(#ff0);
```

```
.btn-a {
 border-right-color: #ff0;
```

3.5 Interpolation + Mixins

```
application.css
```

```
@mixin highlight($color, $side) {
   border-#{$side}-color: $color;
}
.btn-a {
   @include highlight(#ff0, right);
}
```

```
.btn-a {
  border-right-color: #ff0;
}
```

3.5 Interpolation + Mixins



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